Interesting from Japan. OUR YEDDO CORRESPONDED

YHDO BAY, JAPAN, April 3, 1864. The City of Yeddo-Redundant Population of the Empire-Political Economy of the Emperor--Scene at the Interview with the Commissioners

— Scene of the Interview with the Commissioners

— Various Dishes at the Feast.— Trade, Agriculture, and Mechanical Pursuits.

The squadron is at anchor in Yedo bay, (spelt Jose on the charts—pronounc d Edo, by the Japanese,) and within eigh miles of the city of Yedo, which, it is said, contains a opulation of two mil-

The empire of Japan is supposed, from the best

pledo to the charts—pronouse of Edds, by the Japassess) and within eigh miles of the city of York, which it as and content as a qualation of two miles. The content of Japas is supposed, from the boot fasher asias, to have a population of over city miles, where a wholly sustained by the engine which is in geographical extent not much more than he better in the March of the Content of the State of the State

served in the presence of him who is high in authority.

The Commodore's interpreter was a Hollander, and attached to his suite. The Dutch have had for the two last centaries a very limited trade with Japan-with only one port—Nagasaki. One or two vessels are permitted annually to trade there. Hence some of the Japanese are required to obtain a knowledge of the Dutch language.

The Prince inquired after the health of the Commodore, who was recovering from a short illness, and was informed to at it was better. Another salute was, at this time, being fired by the launches at the beach; the Commodore instructed his interpreter to say that the salute was in honor of the Emperor of Japan. The Commissioners returned thanks to the Commodore, and informed him that the small recess was for his reception; but that it

the was, it he form where instricted his large present is my that the salute was in hour of the Dangaers of Japan. The Commissioners related the present was to his reception; but that it would use definit more than the persons with the mail recess was a table, with scale on each side, but the present with the present with the mail recess was a table, with scale on each side, but the present with the present with the mail recess was a table, with scale on each side, but the present with the present with the control of the present was the present with the control with the scale of four selected, and the Japanese of the waste of the present with the control of the present was the present was the present with the control of the present was the present with the control of the present was the present with the present was the present with the present was th

Very Late and Interesting from Honduras. We have received files of the official Gazette of Honduras, up to the 15th of May, and letters and

Honduras, up to the 15th of May, and letters and advices from the capital, up to the 1st of June.

It appears that order reigns in the State. As previously announced, the attempted invasion of the State, in the month of April. by forces from Guatemala, in direct violation of an existing armistice, proved a total failure. The Gazette publishes officially the charter of the Hondures Inter-oceanic Railway, which was finally ratified by the legislature on the 28th of April last. This charter is perhaps more liberal in its provisions than any yet conceded for any similar purpose, and moreover places the relations between the company and the State on a basis so plain and simple, and with a so mutually advantageous, as almost to preclude the possibility of difficulty or misunderstanding arising between them. The following is a summary of its provisions:—

TAB:—

COMAYAGUA, April 9, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE OF HONDURAS—
Sir—The rumors of the great personal insecurity to travellers in Honduras, which are so industriously circulated in Costa Rica, and in some other parts of

Reminiscenses of Admiral the Viscount Duquesno-His Policy in Ouba-The Gray Eagle at anchor-An Intended Visit to her-Business at Havana-

Trade Report.

We awake this morning with the astounding in telligence that France had los another admiralingloriously sacrificed to the vomito. That he was ingioriously sacrificed to the vomito. That he was born here proved no guarantee for its life; he died with all the offensive symptoms of the disease in its most malignant type, at or near 4 o'clock this day, and half hour guns from the French squadron proclaim the death of Admiral Viscount Duquesne. He had the prejudices pertaining to his life associations, but he was an estimable man and a valuable officer of his country, and the French navy will feel the loss of his intelligence in h's profession, his gallantry and his active zeal in promoting the honor, the comfort, and the security of those entrusted to his command of the service, to which all his days of manhood have been deveted.

lowed by a train of sycophant humanity.

I love the tear for humble worth; but I do not despise, quite, the conventional honors to oftimes constructive merit, in which the heart has no sympathy.

The Gray Eagle slaver lies quietly at her anohorage, and I endeavored to get on board of her yesterday, that I might furnish a description of her interior fixings, but I was repulsed by the guard on board, and as it was just one of the cases that would not "pay," by paying, I concluded to pocket the loss of boat hire and not gratify the marine with a stiver. She is a saucy looking vessel, and well calculated for piracy. If she can escape condemnation, she might make a tolerable Spanish brig of war; at anyrate, be like many others they have, a good counter. The explanations as to the singular things in connection with her capture are not made up yet, "to keep our Spanish honor clean;" but in the course of the week—"poco, poco?"—all will be arranged, in happy conformity with the superior will of our superior chief; and the people, her Majesty's manartorious, the slavers, the abolitionists, and the faithful agent, the British Consul, General Crawford, will all be satisfied; and two hundred and five saved negroes will go into the annual fund to meet the necessities of the Queen, and to fill the present wants of those who help to put them in the perpetual servitude of apprenticeship. Hush! comes over everything from the south side, gentle as the-breath of purity among the violets that I am cultivating on the shady bank, near my window, laved by a rashing jet from the almendares, not a word transpires, while Don Jose buttons his coat a little more compose ily and carefully about his delicate person—"Utile Duici"—\$42,500 is a nice sum for a few pen-scratchers and rubries for the labor of a morning, and will salve the most tender official conscience.

If the funeral pageant comes off to-day, before the arrival of the steamer now due for New Orleans, I shall endeavor to send you a note of it, as it is five days before the depar

from the Herald, wherefore you will please have faith in

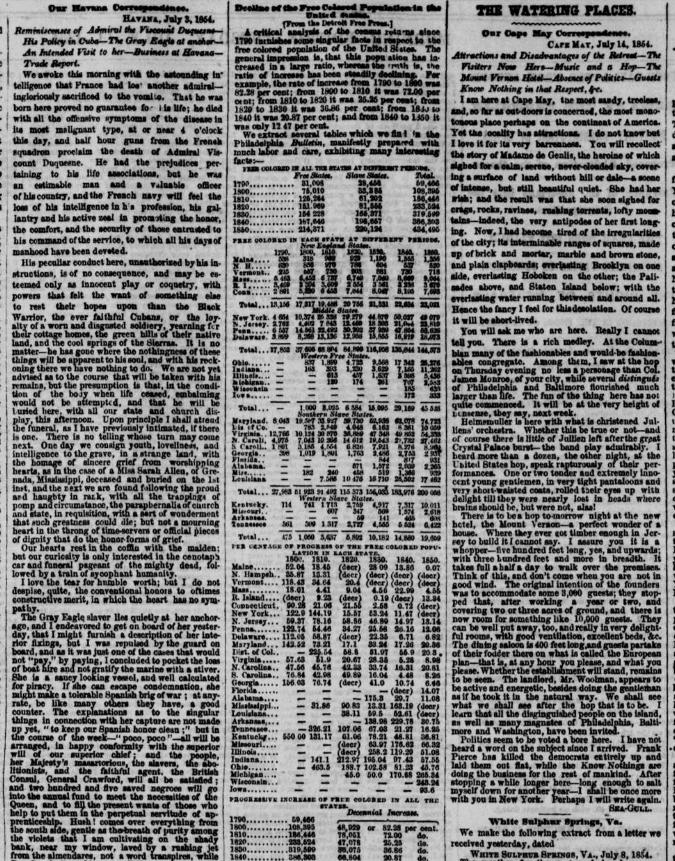
Shake Faschathon.—We have occasionally read accounts of persons having been faschated or spell-bound by snakes, but never knew of an instance occurring in our vicinity until a day or two since, and one that we know to be a fact. A man by the name of O'Mara had a small child, a little girl about thirteen years of age, who came to her death through the influence of a snake, one day last week, under the following circumstances:—O'Mara resides on Copperas Creek, in Franklin county, and but a short distance from the Pacide Railroad depot. Some nine months ago, early last fail, his family noticed the little girl to be pining away, and becoming very weak and pale, although she had been very fieshly and hearty, and apparently without any cause or complaint of sickness. By the time winer had fairly set in, she was wasted away to a mere skeleton, but as soon as the weather became cold she again seemed to revive. She never complained of being unwell, and in reply to all their inquiries in regard to her health, she invariably said she felt very well, only a little weak. As soon as spring arrived, she could not be prevailed upon to eat any victuals in her father's house, but would take a piece of bread and butter, or a piece of meat, and go out to the edge of the creek to eat it. The family noticed her regularly, always going precisely to the same place, and invariably complaining of being hungry after her return, when if more victuals would be given her, she would again return to the creek, as they thought, to eat.

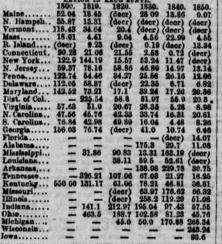
Finally, some of the neighbors having heard of the circumstances of the child's extraordinary conduct, and also of her wasted appearance, suggested to her father so was on as the child was seated, the father saw a huge black snake slowly raise its head into her lap and receive the bread and butter from her hand, and when she would attempt to take a bite of the bread, the snake would commence hissing and become apparently were wargy, when the child, it em

moment the snake did, apparently in the greatest agony.

This horrible, and at the same time melancholy occurrence is the first we have heard of for a long time, and in fact the first we ever knew of where we could positively vouch for its truthful correctness. We know that there are persons who doubt the reality of snake fascination, but if they entertain any doubts on this subject hereafter, the relatives of this unfortunate little girl can be found ready and willing to corroborate our statement. This should serve as a warning to parents who reside in the country to be more careful in watching their children.

We had almost forgot to mention that it was a black anake, (generally supposed to be harmless, that is, not poisonous.) seven feet six inches in length, that fascinated the little girl.—St. Louis Herald, July 12.





SELVE SUCREASE OF WHITES IN ALL THE STATES. 1,182,025 or 35.68 per cent. 1,557,515 36.18 do. 1,999,633 34.12 do. 2,675,441 34.03 do. 5,558,317 34.72 do. 5,557,373 37.74 do. PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF SLAVES IN THE SLAVE STATES. Decennial Increase.

195,144 or 25.1 per cent. 298,823 35.4 do. 344,674 29.10 do. 471,095 30.63 do. 475,412 23.81 do. 716,858 28.82 do.

In connection with the unmistakeable fact that the ratio of decennial increase of free colored population in the United States has declined from 82.2s per cent between 1790 and 1800, to 12.47 per cent between 1840 and 1850, it will be observed that during the same period the rate of decennial increase of the whites had advanced from 35.68 per cent to 37.74 per cent.

crease of the whites had advanced from 35.68 per cent to 37.74 per cent.

In the New England States the number of free blacks has kept about stationary. In New York their number has absolutely declined about one thousand in ten years. In the middle States the decline in the ratio of increase is especially observa-

their number has absolutely declined about one thousand in ten years. In the middle States the decline in the ratio of increase is especially observable. In the western States—for a few years past the grand reservoir of negro emigration—an increased ratio is shown; but even here the aggregate addition to that portion of the population amounted in ten years to but a little over 16,000, a ratio a great way behind the white increase.

Thus much of the increase in the free States. In the slave States a different state of things is presented. Here, where we should naturally look for the largest decrease of the free negro population, there has been and continues to be a steady increase; and this, as the Philadelphis paper remarks, in spite of the civil and social disabilities and the antagonism of races, which is more marked there than at the North. And although each of these States has passed laws forbidding absolutely the introduction of free negroes from other States, their numbers muitiply there in a ratio exceeding that of most of the free States, which are the refuge of fugitives, and whose laws are the most indulgent and flattering to the colored race.

The free negroes are now more numerous in the slave than in the free States—result not to be easily credited or comprehended, when we think of the opposite institutions and tastes that exist in the two civisions of the confederacy. It must be referred partly to the more favorable climate of the South, and partly to a natural inclination in a portion of the race to submit to the degraded condition of their ancestors, rather than undergo the hazards so often attendant upon higher civil standing in more northly States.

Touching the fact that the rapid natural increase of the slaves, without any ald from immigration or foreign slave traffic, is in striking contrast with the almost stationary condition of the free negroes; the Bullttin remarks:—

"It furnishes no moral justification of the institution of slavery, but it does give a decided denial to the stories of

First Ann Loss of Lipe.—A fire, attended with deplerable results, occurred in our city about half past six o'clock yesterday morning. Through some cause, which we cannot as yet explain, the boiler in Davies & Swan's machine shop, near the Scioto bridge, exploded, sordding a boy named Ingram so severely that he died in a few hours, and setting fire to the building, which, with its contents, was soon a mass of smondering ruins. The boy was blown through the wall into the river, and was terribly lacerated. His mother, who is a widow, resides in the city. Her husband was killed by a similar accident about fourteen months since. Her present condition bespeaks the kindliest sympathy of our citizens. The loss of property is very considerable, and falls heavily upon the proprietors, as well as upon a number of the workmen, who lost their stocks of tools. Mr. Elijah Osgood, box and churn manufacturer, who occupied the upper story of the building, lost all his tools and a variety of other valuable property. Davies & Swan's loss is estimated at \$8,000, on which there is an insurance of \$2,000 in one of the Hartford companies. The building, which was of brick, belonged to A. Chittenden, Esq., and was not insured.—Columbus (O.) Statesman, July 15.

TOTAL DEPRAYITY.—A wealthy gentleman from Western New York died in this city on Priday afternoon, at one of our hotels. An only son—and the only relative present at his decease—while the corpse was warm, offered to sell the boots of the dead to the porter of the hotel at which they were

On Wednesday of last week a man named famuel Bobst, while engaged in a harvest field in Franklin county, Fa., was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

THE WATERING PLACES.

Our Cape May Correspondence. Cars Mar, July 14, 1854.

White Sulphur Springs, Va.

We make the following extract from a letter we received yesterday, dated

White Sulphur Springs, Va., July 8, 1854.

The weather for the past week has been very warm in the mountains, the thermometer ranging, during the day, from 85 to 90 degrees. The nights are delightful.

during the day, from 85 to 90 degrees. The nights are delightful.

Exceution of Frank Smith, at New Orleans, for the Murder of His Wife.

[From the New Orleans Petts, July 8:]

At an early hour yesterday morning a crowd had gathered around the parish prison, completely blocking up Orleans street and the immediate vicinity, attracted thither, either to witness or be near the seene of that greatest of novelties in our city, the execution of a murderer. Men, women and children were there assembled, crowding around the bars of the prison, though there was not the slightest possibility that their curiosity would be satisfied, as the execution was to take place in the prison yard, where, shut out from the world's rude gase, surrounded by high walls, the unfortunate victim to his own brutal passions was to explate his crime upon the gallows ere that glorious sun, upon whose rising he had looked for the last time, should reach its meridian height.

We arrived at the prison about half-past nine o'clock, were conducted into the yard by Mr. Powers, and found that the Sheriff and his efficers and several other persons, together with a number of the gentlemen of the preson, had already arrived. Among others were Judge Robertson, District Attorney Tappan, Chief James, Captain Moynan, and Deputy Coroner Terrell.

At the eligible.

Coroner Terrell.

At the farther end of the jail yard the gallows was erected. Its architectural arrangements were sufficiently simple, consisting of a small platform, attached to the wail by hinges, and kept in a horizontal position by ropes from each outer corner, which were carried over the platform at an angle of forty-five degrees through an iron-barred window in the rear, and there fastened, the cutting of which ropes, from a concealed position by the hangman, would let the platform drop. About ten feet shove this platform a heavy heam protruded from the wail, to which was attached the rope with the noose of death. Upon the platform was a rude stool—the last seat of the murderer.

At five infuntes past ten, Smith was brought forth from his cell by the deputy sheriff, accompanied by Pather McMahon, his spiritual adviser. He looked very feeble, but walked forth to death with a firm trend; and as he wasabout to step from the balcony to the platform, he bid farewell to Father McMahon, shaking him by the hand, and ejaculating in a faltering voice. Good bye; may the Lord have mercy on me? he stepped on to the platform and sat down upon the stool. The hangman, who was disguised in a long robe, and had his face completely covered with a slik handkerchief, then adjusted the rope around his neck, and deputy sheriff Fabre, standing on the balcony close by him, read the death warrant of the Governor for his execution. During the reading of the warrant Smith moved not a muscle: there was no trembling; but he continued to call upon the name of the Lord, and invoke Divine mercy. The reading of the warrant smith moved not a move of the platform of the platform where he can the ropes which held it in its position—we dropped our eyes to the ground—a noise as of the quick jerking of a heavy body was heard, and when we again looked up Frank Smith was drayling between heaven and earth; the vigorous and healthy man had, in one short moment, been handed by the activation of the fere to death, and when we again looked up Frank S

FORT LEAVESTONER,

KAMBAB TERRITORY, July 1, 1854.

Journey from New York to the Kansas Valleye
Cholera Reports at St. Louis Scenery on &
Banks of the Missouri—An Indian Village—Il

Banks of the Missouri—An Indian Village—The Pertility of Kansas.

After near two thousand miles of comfort-disci-pating travel, we find ourselves now resting among the rich old forests and smiling valleys of Kansas. To many purposing migrating hitherward, a belof description of the journey, prior to entering upon a general view of the country, might not some

with Novelex live recenng train for Burfalo, via Hornelleville and the Buffalo at about also o'clock on the following morning. From here yea have choice of two routes, viz.,—Michigan Gonthern or Michigan Contral Railroad, to Chicago. We tesk the former, crossing Lake Erie, starting at also o'clock P. M., and arriving at the steambest landing at Moarce in time for dinner on the following day, and continuing on the Michigan Bouthern as Northern Indians' Railroad to Chicago, arriving there at about midnight on the eccond day free New York. Across Bouthern Michigan the traveller finds not much of interest. After the first twestyfive or thirty miles of awampy prairie, you reast what is apparently the richer and better part of the State, which continues until near the State itse. Chicago lies upon an apparently broad prairie, with, peahaps—If we may be allowed to judge free the Bisate, House—an poor a specimen of hotels as ever graced a business city. From Chicago the Louis, arriving there on Saturday morning. Free Chicago and Aurora Railroad to La Galis, ill., and from thesee down the Illinois river to St. Louis, arriving there on Saturday morning. Free Chicago to La Salle you pass over an almost unbroken prairie country. For the first few milesten novelty makes it quite pleasant, but gradually the recent acquires a samenes which becomes shoultely wearsome. Sometimes you pass a village far out on the prairie, respectable in size, yet peasessing not a shade tree of size sufficient to hide your face. The trip down Illinois river, notwith standing its low, heavily timbered swamps, which akirt either shore nearly the whole way, is not without interest, interspersed, as it is, by little towns, whose names are familiar as household words to very schoolboy.

At Peru you run your snorting flat-bottomed steamer ashore, hitch the bow line to a tree, and take on board a few hundred bushes of over. At Rome you land a Hoosier and baggage, at Peins you put of a few of McCornick's reapers. That little group of log cabins on our lo

Tomorrow I start for Nebraska, from whence may write you again.

J. W. P.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.
[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, June 20.]
We conversed a few days since with a gent From the Indianapolis Sentinel, June 20.]

We conversed a few days since with a gentleman who had just returned from a visit of observation to Nebraska and Kansas. He informs us that there are hundreds of families moving into these new territories daily. Kansas, which is the southern territory, is the great point of attraction. The soil is better and the climate more congenial. No socses is an Indian treaty made and confirmed, than the whole purchase is staked out with claims. He stated another fact significant of the future, which was that no slaves are going into that country. No effort will be made by the people from the South to make them, or either of them, slave territories. Why should they? The country is a vast fertile plain, much of it destitute of timber, and adapted only to grazing purposes. Slaveholiers can take their chattels to the sugar and cotton-growing districts of Texas, where land is cheap and slave lahor profitable. They will not be guilty of so great a folly as to hazard the right of this kind of property by taking it to Kansas or Nobraska. Here we see the effects of non-intervention. Without that restriction that arbitrary line which has always been so offensive to our Southern brethren, two more free territories have been added to the Union.

Popular sovereignty and non-intervention, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas and Nobraska will be made free States.

From the Othe State Journal Jobs 14.1

popular sovereignty and non-intervention, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas and Nebraska will be made free States.

THE EEGINNING OF THE END.

[From the Ohio State Journal, July 14.]

There is destined to be much difficulty, and we fear bloodehed, among the squatters of Kansas: and it will not be confined to quarrels between slave-holders and those who are opposed to slavery. Claims to choice tracts of land are being made all over the Territory, and it frequently occurs that there is a conflict of title. As the entire occupancy is illegal, there is no way to settle these disputs but they brute force. The pistol and bowie knife become the arbiters, and their record of proceedings will be written in blood. To show that this has already commenced, we copy the following from the Independence, (Mo..) Messanger:—

"We learn that, since the passage of the bill opening this territory for settlement, some three thousend claims have been staked off, to be occupied by virtue of the bill. We are also informed that many difficulties and furious quarrels are arising among the claims have been staked off, to be occupied by virtue of the bill. We are also informed that many difficulties and furious quarrels are arising among the claims have been staked off, to be occupied by virtue of the bill. We are also informed that many difficulties and furious quarrels are arising among the claims have been staked off, to be occupied by virtue of these brawls, a few days ago, a person was killed by baving inflicted on him wonads and chops, which presented him in a horribly shocking and metiliated condition."

We refer to this subject for the purpose of maying a word to our people on the subject of emigrating to that Territory. Let them remember that it by tell did not be done, and cannot be done, except with a force equal to half the regular army of the Union. In the spring it is presumed the survey is made and cannot be done, except with a force equal to half the regular army of the country will commence, and from the necessity of the case, it w